2.1 – Apuntes – Los complementos (object pronouns)

(ok to respond to numbers 1-3 in English)

1. What are object pronouns (compementos)? – *Pronouns preplace nouns, so object pronouns are used to avoid repetition in a conversation or sentence.*

2. **Direct Object Pronouns** (los complementos directos) – *Direct objects answers the questions “what?” or “who?” It is the person or thing that receives the action directly from the verb. Exs. I write the letter to my grandma. They pet the cat. My mom needs to take me to school. (A person will be accompanied by an a-personal)*

3. **Indirect Object Pronouns** (los complementos indirectos)- *This is* ***always a person!*** *It answers the questions “to whom?” or “for whom?” They receive the direct object (not the verb). This will always be accompanied by an a-personal. Ex. I gave a letter to my grandma. I brought your backpack to you. My little brother drew me a picture*

Escríbelos:

**Los complementos directos**  **Los complementos indirectos**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me | Nos |
| Te | Os |
| Lo/La | Los/Las |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me | Nos |
| Te | Os |
| Le | Les |

(Ok to respond to numbers 4-6 in English)

**Position of object pronouns (los complementos)**

4. With a 1 conjugated verb? Give an example in Spanish. *Un verbo=una opción: Before the verb.*

***Te doy el ensayo después de escuela. / Las escribió a Ud. ayer.***

5. With an infinitive verb construction? Give an example in Spanish. *Dos verbos=dos opciones: Before the conjujgated verb or after and attached the infinitive.*

***Necesito leerlo ahora. / Tengo que decirte algo. / Los tenemos que escribir.***

6. With a progressive form? Give an example in Spanish. ¡Dos verbos, dos opciones!

***Estoy escribiéndolo ahora. / ¿Qué me estás diciendo?***

**Using them together**

(ok to respond to numbers 8-9 in English)

7. What order do they go in? Give 2 examples in Spanish. *Indirect (always people) first, then direct (usually a thing).* **People are always more important than things. *Direct always goes directly in front of the verb.*** *Order does not change, whether in front or behind the verb.*

***Ella me lo tiene que dar.***

***Uds. necesitan entregármelas.***

8. **Le** and **Les – What happens** when they are used with **lo, la, los, las?** Give 2 examples in Spanish?

*Le and Les change to* ***se*** *when paired with any direct object pronoun that starts with L. It still goes in front of the direct object pronoun.*

***Nosotros se los preparamos.***

***¿Quieres dársela tú?***

**Prepositional pronouns** (pronombres preposicionales) **Escríbelos con sus definiciones**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mí: me/myself | Ti: you, yourself | Ud: you Yourself | Él him, it  Ella: her, it  Sí: himself, herself, itself |
| Nosotros/as: us, ourselves | Vosotros/as: you, yourselves (ESP) | Uds. you, yourselves | Ellos: them  Ellas: them  Sí themselves |

9. What is the function of a prepositional pronoun? Give two examples in Spanish. ***Prepositional pronouns act as the objects (who or what) of prepositions. A couple things to note: except for mí, ti, and sí, they are the same words as subject pronouns. Also when used as an object, they are usually accompanied by a preposition (hence the term “prepositional pronoun.”).***

¿Lo compraron para mí? -No, lo compraron para sí mismos.

Ellos están hablando de ella. –También están hablando de ti.

10. Why do we repeat an indirect object (complemento indirecto) with the construction **a + {prepositional phrase}**

Give two examples in Spanish.  ***Repeating the indirect object emphasizes and clarifies to whom the direct object is going. Since “le” and “les” can mean several different things, clarification is often needed. Note: the indirect object pronoun NEEDS to be included in the sentence, even if it seems repetitious. It sounds awkward to not include the me, te, le, nos, or les. (or se, if double object)***

¿Se la dijiste? - Sí, le dije la verdad a ella.

¿Te gustó la película? - ¡A mí me encantó!

11. What does “mismo(s)/a(s)” mean? When do we use it? Give two examples in Spanish. **By itself it means “same,” though when paired with a 3rd person subject, it means himself, herself, or itself. (The pronoun sí is used.) You can also use mismo/a with mí, ti, or Ud to add emphasis. This can at times be redundant, so use sparingly.**

Eduardo está hablando a sí mismo.

Juan Carlos se lo regaló a Carla, ¿verdad? - No, se lo regaló a sí mismo.

¡Pinté una pintura de mí misma!

12. What happens when **mí, ti, and sí** are used with **con**? Give two examples in Spanish? **Con + mí = conmigo ,**

**Con + ti = contigo, Con +sí = consigo ,**

¿Quieres comer conmigo en la cafetería? - Pues, ¿contigo? ¡Sí claro!

Me voy consigo. -¿Con quién? -Con Alfredo.

13. What is a preposition? Which ones are used with **tú** and **yo** instead of **mí** and **ti**: Name 6 and define them.

A preposition is a word that shows a relation to another noun/element in the clause. Prepositions have to be with an object (never by themselves). Use the following with tú and yo instead of mí and ti:

**Entre** (between) **exepto** (except) **incluso** (even/including) **salvo** (except, saving, barring) **según** (according to)

When object pronouns are attached to infinitives, participles, or commands, a written accent is often required to maintain proper word stress. infinitive – **cantármela,** present participle – **escribiéndole,** command - **acompáñeme**